THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

NEWS LETTER

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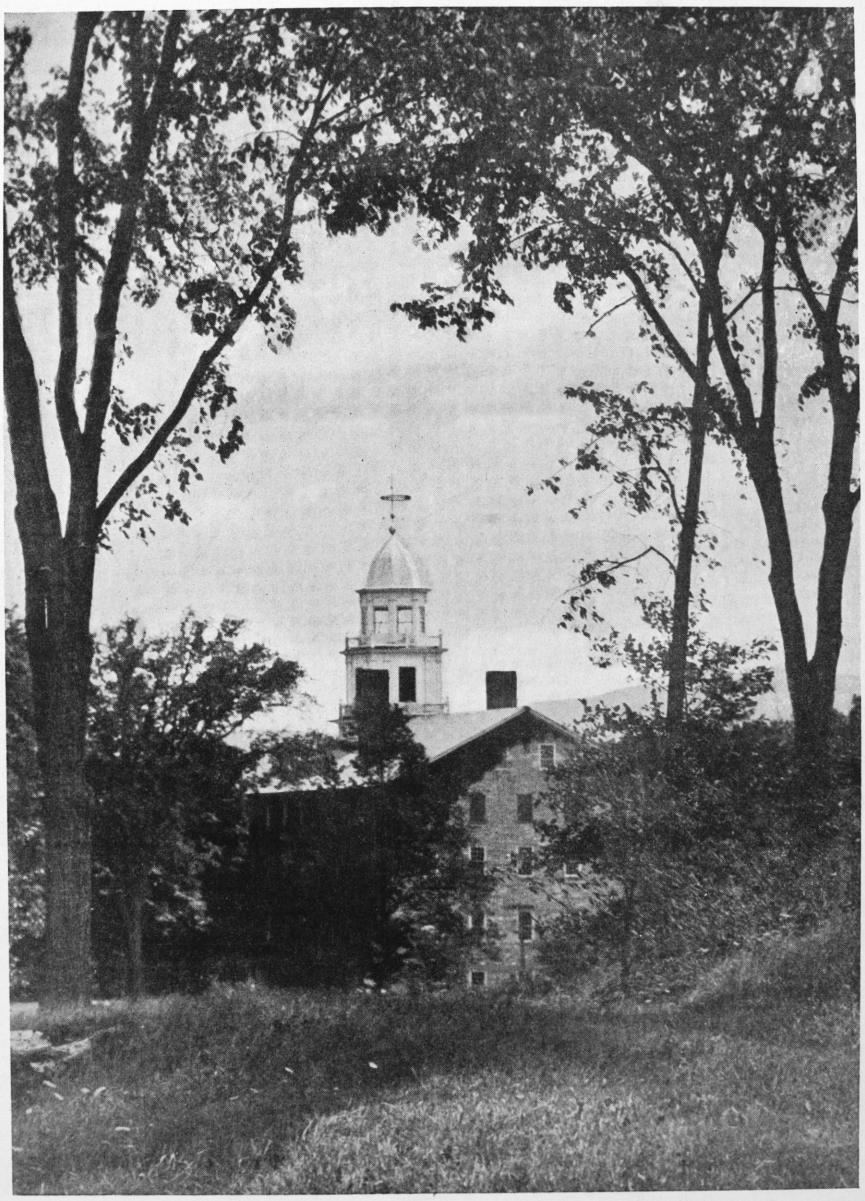

Statistical Cues

By PRESIDENT PAUL D. MOODY

THE writer of an article on the progress of a college year has to steer carefully between the Scylla of a repetition of statistics and a Charybdis of what some might call educational theory. If, while steering this course, he can avoid reference to the depression of the last five years, he is a positive genius, but his field should probably be fiction, however, for as Emerson spoke of Mt. Greylock as an element in the faculty in the college which it overshadows, so the financial condition in the country has been not only an ever present consideration but a very active contributory factor in a study of values in more than the Department of Economics. If it did not affect our registration last fall to the extent it affected that of some colleges, it surely did to some extent. The fact that Middlebury has always endeavored to keep its charges as low as possible has appealed to the type of student who most often repays educating, the type that works hardest and appreciates most. But with loan funds depleted owing to the inability of many of our graduates to repay former loans, the College has had a difficult year. For the loyalty of those who have carried on with reduced salaries and added burdens, we cannot be too thankful.

The brighter side of the cloud is that, perhaps in a measure due to the depression, perhaps in part to other causes, there has been a continuance of the tendency observed before to take college work with increasing seriousness. I am told that this is general in other colleges as well. As far as we can see, the only remnant of the dreadful rah! rah!, coon-skin-coat type of student is in the distorted minds of the producers at Hollywood. A serious interest in worth-while things, in good music, good books, and a really intellectual outlook are met more frequently every day and no fraternity man needs to hide in the attic to read in order to escape the sneering accusation of being a highbrow.

I do not mean to imply that a Greenwich Village atmosphere is being developed or that tiresome groups of "serious thinkers" darken counsel with words. The wholesomeness of the past is on the college campuses. It is what colleges exist for, the cultivation of thought and the training of the mind, and the younger generation enters into this. Sometimes it expresses itself in such things as protest parades, though we have had none nor even a strike over Pacificism, though many of our students would call themselves pacificists.

The newspapers have carried word of the offer by the College of the Battell Forest to the

ATTENDANCE

Year	Under-Graduates Men	Under-Graduates Women	Graduate Students Men	Graduate Students Women	Summer Session Students	Net Total Excluding Duplicates
1924–25	299	253	2	6	346	889
1925–26	310	276	5	4	341	919
1926–27	329	281	6	13	386	996
1927–28	350	293	4	7	512	1145
1928–29	336	284	1	5	517	1127
1929–30	342	274	10	11	552	1175
1930–31	352	273	6	9	519	1149
1931–32	364	291	8	9	523	1189
1932–33	346	292	10	13	507	1163
1933–34	316	294	4	14	389	1010

1931–1932 showed the highest enrollment of men in Middlebury's history; the net total in the men's college, women's college, and Summer Session was also the largest.

This next year, beginning with the Senior class of 1935, will mark the first time that all the women will be enrolled in the affiliated college—The Women's College at Middlebury.

Government. Sentimentally we can perhaps regret this. But economically it is a wise step, particularly if we can by the sale of this land secure added equipment in the way of buildings. We shall still have the view even if we do not have the title deed, and it is improbable that the Government will move either Mt. Lincoln or Bread Loaf Mountain, and the policy of forest management differs little from the procedure under which we have operated. The stage in transactions reached at this writing is the setting up by the Government of what is known as a purchase area unit in Vermont. One such unit was established some years ago. This past March, 200,000 acres were added to it, and the college lands lie in this added area.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1933–34

BY STATES AND COUNTRIES

	Men	Women	Total
UNITED STATES:			
Connecticut	30	27	57
Delaware	0	1	1
District of Columbia	0	3	3
Illinois	0	1	1
Kentucky	0	1	1
Maine	2	2	4
Massachusetts	60	76	136
Minnesota	1	0	1
New Hampshire	12	16	28
New Jersey	20	37	57
New York	99	53	152
Ohio	2	1	3
Pennsylvania	1	9	10
Rhode Island	4	1	5
Vermont	88	78	166
Wisconsin	1	1	2
OUTSIDE UNITED STATES:			
Turkey	0	1	1
Total	320	308	628

BY GEOGRAPHIC SECTIONS

New England	196	200	396
Eastern States without New England	120	103	223
Southern States	0	1	1
Middle and Western States	4	3	7
Foreign	0	1	1
Total	320	308	628

The policy of the Government is to purchase these lands as rapidly as it has funds for the purpose, and agreements can be reached on price with the owners. Since some of this land was given to the College for the benefit of the Women's College and some for the Men's, the division of what moneys the College may receive will follow the wishes of Mr. Battell as found in his will. This should enable the College to take some further steps along the road of establishing the Women's College on a better basis. We already have plans for two dormitories. As the processes of sale to the Government are necessarily slow, it may be an excellent opportunity for all concerned to cultivate patience.

The experiment which the College carried on

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS' PARENTS
1933–34

	Men	Women	Total
Professions	54	53	107
Scientific Professions	14	26	40
Government Service	3	8	11
Business: Manufacturing	7	10	17
Mercantile	23	33	56
Managers	18	28	46
Financial	19	17	36
Miscellaneous	50	34	84
Agriculture	25	20	45
Railroading	6	2	8
Skilled Labor	41	24	65
Unskilled Labor	14	2	16
Retired or Occupation not given	9	11	20
Unemployed	2	0	2
Deceased	31	26	57
	316	294	610

The most common occupation is business; the professions are next and skilled labor third. Agriculture has fourth place this year.
Graduate students are not included in this tabulation.

CHURCH PREFERENCE
1933–34

	Men	Women	Total
Baptist	22	16	38
Christian	1	0	1
Christian Science	7	4	11
Church of Christ	1	0	1
Community	0	1	1
Congregational	109	113	222
Dutch Reformed	3	0	3
Episcopal	26	46	72
Friends	1	3	4
Hebrew	5	0	5
Lutheran	7	6	13
Methodist	44	38	82
Presbyterian	32	36	68
Quaker	0	2	2
Reformed	0	3	3
Roman Catholic	46	17	63
Unitarian	10	15	25
United	0	1	1
Universal	4	7	11
None	2	0	2
	320	308	628

Nineteen different denominations have representation.

in the field of radio was felt by everyone to be a success. Participation for the College partook of the nature of education, for we all had much to learn and the process was interesting, to say the least. While some criticisms were received and certain sections of the country reported poor receptivity (we believe that is the proper argot), the number of those who have mentioned it in making application for admission to college leads us to feel that it was a quite worth-while experiment. As nearly everyone knows, this was made possible by the generosity of various alumni and friends of the College.

Perhaps it is due to this, and perhaps to the depression that we have been receiving more than the usual number of applications for admission to the Men's College. It is customary for far more women to apply than we can accommodate. But this year we have more men's applications on file by a respectable margin on the fifteenth of May than we have ever had before, as well as a larger number of candidates for the Special Vermont Scholarships.

MAJORS
1933–34

	Men	Women	Total
LANGUAGES:			
American Literature	7	12	19
Drama and Public Speaking	1	4	5
English	8	28	36
French	3	29	32
German	0	2	2
Greek	0	0	0
Italian	0	0	0
Latin	0	8	8
Spanish	1	4	5
	20	87	107
SOCIAL SCIENCES:			
Economics	22	1	23
Education and Psychology	0	0	0
Fine Arts	0	0	0
History	7	7	14
Music	1	4	5
Philosophy	1	0	1
Physical Education	5	1	6
Political Science	20	1	21
Sociology	7	6	13
	63	20	83
NATURAL SCIENCES:			
Biology	7	10	17
Chemistry	24	4	28
Drawing-Surveying	0	0	0
Geology and Geography	3	0	3
Home Economics	0	8	8
Mathematics	13	4	17
Physics	5	0	5
	52	26	78
Total Juniors and Seniors	135	133	268

At the beginning of his Junior year a student designates in what field the major part of his work is to be done. At the end of his Senior year he is required to pass a comprehensive examination in his major.

RELATIVE SCHOLASTIC STANDING
OF MEN AND WOMEN
1928–33

	Year Averages	
Year	Men	Women
1928–29	78.53	83.25
1929–30	78.11	83.83
1930–31	77.95	83.25
1931–32	77.67	83.28
1932–33	78.59	82.40

It ought to be unnecessary to point out that we have cause to believe that the improvement in interest in studies is not at the cost of physical vigor. For five years in succession, we have had the State Championship in football without relaxing our eligibility requirements which preclude possibility of "ringers" or tramp athletes. Gamaliel Painter's cane has been seen by every class in college each year it has been here, and this is no novelty now. The Panther's off-spring seem to combine brain and brawn. Much credit for this showing on the gridiron must be given to Coach Beck.

There are constant minor changes going on all of the time in the curriculum, changes which we believe strengthen and broaden it. Some of these are necessitated by changes in the schools which prepare our students. Middlebury has never aligned itself on the side of those institutions which label themselves, inaccurately, we believe, "progressive," but this does not prevent us from desiring to be hospitable to every proven forward step. We are on the whole, however, more interested in studies looking toward the improvement of what we are already doing, than in anything else. After one hundred and thirty-four years of experience the College believes no more in short cuts to learning than did its founders, and shares with them an active suspicion of painless processes in education. Effortless education may be progressive, but we are pardonably skeptical of the direction of that progress. The comprehensive examinations constitute a long step toward qualitative as opposed to quantitative values. If Middlebury can emphasize sufficiently the qualitative in education, it does well.

Wiltwyck---A Venture in Neighborliness

By DR. L. ERNEST SUNDERLAND, '04
Superintendent, The New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society

NEW YORK CITY has at present over a million people who are dependent on various relief methods, public and private, for food and shelter.

Such a situation is a great challenge to the best efforts of the more fortunate members of the community to alleviate the disastrous effects of such a menace to the physical, mental, and spiritual life of the whole community. For ultimately, "if one part suffers all the parts share its sufferings."

The City Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church has for over a hundred years been an agency of helpfulness to the distressed of the city. Especially during the last three years has it enlarged its activities, all of which are among the very poor. As literally thousands of people appealed to its various departments the need for all kinds of help became overwhelming.

The story of one phase of its activity might be entitled How an Estate Built at an Expense of over Two and a Half Million Dollars for One Man's Pleasure Blessed 1,200 Men and Boys in One Year.

Many of my readers know the beauty of the ride by the New York Central railroad along the shore of the Hudson River to New York. Some may remember noticing about ten miles north of Poughkeepsie a huge white house with a red tile roof, among the trees, on the west bank high above lovely terraces reaching to the river.

For over twelve years this home on a beautiful estate of 500 acres with over twenty other stone buildings has stood idle. The builder, Colonel Oliver H. Payne, died soon after it was completed. His nephew and heir, Mr. Harry Payne Bingham, living elsewhere, decided to give it to our Society last April.

Since the Society accepted it over twelve hundred men and boys have been helped by being guests in its comfortable buildings, which are located among scenes of such natural beauty that John Burroughs built his "Slab Sides" less than a mile away. For over seventy-five years the grounds have been made lovelier by successive owners, beginning with William Waldorf Astor.

It seems a long way to such a place from the dark "flats" of the cheapest tenements on narrow, noisy canyons of brick and cement.

A transformation affecting not only the physical, but the mental and spiritual life of many a man and boy has been accomplished as the weeks and, in some cases, the months of the expanding life went on.

To many not work, but idleness, carries the real curse, and so from the unemployed group we selected at first about fifty men and older boys whose families we were supporting through "work-relief." They were selected from over four thousand family or single men who were under the special care of our Society.

Many were skilled men who had lived in idleness for months, or [*Continued on page 20*]

The Town

By THE EDITOR

THERE are honorary degrees to confer upon celebrities who have directly or indirectly benefited the College. For donors of prizes and buildings there are catalogue paragraphs. For an outsider contributing time, original thought, and undergraduate guidance there are at least formal thank-yous, *Campus* mention, or a burst of applause awaiting. But for the towns-people of Middlebury, the merchants, the ministers, the doctors, the demagogues, the lawyers, the laundresses, the tailors, and taxi drivers who serve the College year after year, who are as necessary a part of the College machinery as a fountain pen or a laboratory, there is little praise, no collegiate recognition.

Generations ago there should have been introduced an Order, a Guild, an emblem, some mark of distinction to honor these mainstays. "Joe" Calvi, who has dressed more sundaes for students and probably helped more Middlebury men through narrow financial straits than any other sage in town, should be one of the first to wear the button hole insignia. "Mayor" Rich, who has peddled Sunday newspapers and Middlebury propaganda for most of his life; "Jerry" Trudeau, who has been intrusted with the care of the majority of recent collegiate scalps; "Al" Bouvier, fraternity minstrel and dispenser of dictionaries; "Charlie" Shaw, guardian of Main Street and local meats; "Mike" Lillick, Register Company tycoon and *Campus* pacifist—all should be honor members of the Order, wearing gold striped sleeves—and there are scores of others.

Citizen No. 1—C. F. Rich, Sunday Papers, and the First "Closed Car" Owned by a Middleburian (It is still in use for the Sunday Beat)

Since the days of John Chipman, Gamaliel Painter, and Seth Storrs, the men about Town have had a significant part in the keep and upkeep of the College. Time has honored the former; it is likely that time will honor many of their followers. At any rate the latter have a secure place in the memory of graduates. There is not an alumni dinner at which some of them are not conversationally repictured.

A town is no larger, no smaller, no more famous than the men and women modeling it, and the way that *the* Town has developed during the past few years testifies to the quality of population. It was but a few decades ago that the shabby group of wooden buildings clinging to the edge of the creek formed as dingy a center for the village as could be found in Vermont. Fire played its havoc, and then Joseph Battell built the Block and other brick buildings.

Middlebury's Main Street, even today, is no avenue of beauty, but every decade witnesses changes, and other sections have been so developed they could scarcely be associated with the town of years back. Most marked among the recent structural additions are the buildings about the park.

The new Post Office is the first edifice to snap the attention of the returning alumnus looking for the ramshackle group of buildings that used to house the Park Drug Store and the Express Office. If one absent-mindedly dashes into the former Postal base in the Battell Block, he is jolted back to June 1934 by a huge sign

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United States Re-Employment Service. Next to the new Post Office, on the corner of Seymour Street, stands the Community House. This is one of the oldest and finest colonial buildings in town, redecorated last year by Mrs. Jessica Swift, for the use of the community. It is now one of the busiest social centers in the village, where children's organizations, women's societies, and college groups may hold regular meetings or special suppers, card parties, and socials.

The Middlebury Inn, reconstructed a number of years ago, is already an established institution among alumni. Many of them have spent Commencement week-ends there, or at least attended class dinners. Unquestionably, this was the most needed town and college accessory. Its lobbies at once added more character to college formal activities, than could tons of decorations in the inadequate gymnasium. Students and visiting alumni, alike, consider it their home and feel free to drop into the lounges any evening for a chat around the fireplace, or for one of the Thursday evening informals.

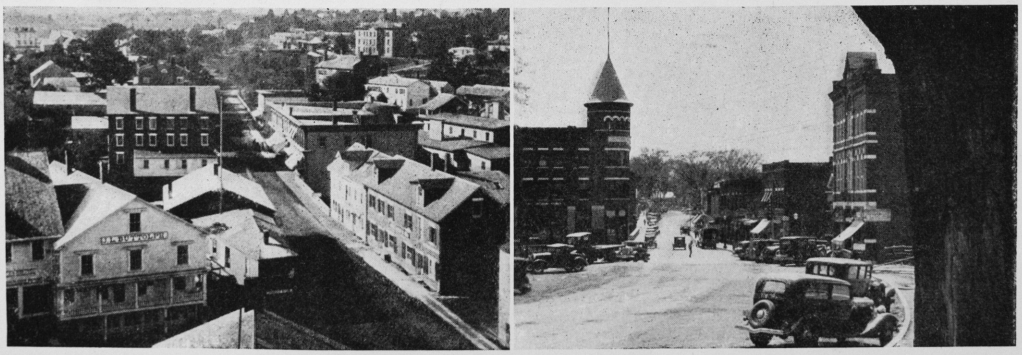
The Opera House is still the main source of evening entertainment for all, but the old fiddler and pianist who used to play "Moonlight and Roses" for the Buck Jones' shooting scenes are gone. Technocracy has invaded the theatre and talkie apparatus as good as can be found in any Vermont city now offers sound contrast for undergraduate booing. Beer "parlors" have, of course, made their appearance, but students seem to prefer the cup of coffee and the toasted cheese sandwich at the "Dog Cart," across

The New Post Office and Community House

from the Alpha Sig house.

The one social institution that remains completely unspoiled through the years is the Saturday night conclave of Addison County agriculturists in front of Joe's and the Battell Block. Here one may always count on finding Mrs. Guile from Bridport discussing dahlia bulbs with Aunt Phoebe of Cornwall, or Sims and Sims' son, who moved to Weybridge, still disputing over the comparative merits of fencing supplied by Montgomery Ward's and Sears Roebuck.

Though it came later in Middlebury than in southern New England, the full force of the economic distress hit the town hard two years ago. A number of merchants have had to abandon their shops. Several have faced bankruptcy. Probably in no period of town history has the turn-over [*Continued on page 20*]



Main Street, 1874 and 1934

Tracing History in Trees

By DR. CHARLES J. LYON, '18, *Assistant Professor of Botany, Dartmouth*

WHEN Samuel Champlain in 1609 sailed up the Lake which has since borne his name, he jotted down in his journal, "Continuing our route along the west side of the Lake, I saw, on the east side, very high mountains capped with snow. I asked the Indians, if these parts were inhabited. They answered, yes; and that they were Iroquois and that there were in those parts beautiful vallies, and fields fertile in corn, as good as I have ever eaten in the country."

Implements found on Indian camp sites and battlegrounds have given up some of the prehistoric story of Vermont, but little authentic history can be noted previous to that famous sailing of Champlain. In digging up the long forgotten past of northern New England much must now be left to the scientist-antiquarian.

It was Champlain who first gave the appellation "green" to the Vermont mountains, in which Middlebury two centuries later was started. From the botanical point of view they were well-named *green*, for their forests have resoiled and covered the rocks laid bare by the moving glacier of the Ice Age. Most of the primeval timber growth which once covered New England has now been destroyed but Middlebury has, since 1916, possessed one of the finest remnants, in its mountain campus or Battell Forest. Although the College in the near future may turn it over to the government, which is better equipped to care for it, the wooded Green Mountain environs will remain as much akin to Middlebury as Manhattan to Columbia.

Following the trails between giant trees and through the rotting debris of untouched but fallen trunks and branches on this mountain campus one may often ponder on the history and age of the forest before Champlain sailed onto the Lake. Although a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, a forest can be and usually is much older than its oldest trees. For thousands of years trees have grown [*Continued on page 20*]

A Young Forest of Old Trees

Bona Fide Undergraduate Banking

By DEAN BURT A. HAZELTINE

COLLEGES for many years have been accused of offering, through mistaken undergraduate financial responsibility, the first lessons in graft. In these days when tax evasion, political corruption, and misappropriation of funds are principal topics for editorial criticism and conversational harangue, one may well inquire just what the colleges are doing toward training their students in the proper use of funds belonging to the various organizations in the undergraduate body.

Checking Accounts

Even at Middlebury there was a time when a class treasurer or publication manager could purchase a new pair of shoes or finance a trip to Montreal on student funds and none of his classmates be the wiser. That day is past. The remedy has been inaugurated by students themselves.

The problem of undergraduate graft came very much to the fore-ground four years ago, and as a result of a number of student conferences, suggestions from the Deans' offices, and investigations into club finances, a college bank was immediately put into operation. Headquarters were the office of the Dean of Men, and the Dean appointed banker. Students at last had an agency, known as the College Undergraduate Activities, to which they could come for financial advice, and make deposits and withdrawals on campus. Then as a final check on the administration, four qualified economics majors were appointed auditors.

It was a modest start, with only eleven organizations on the books. All money taken in by these societies was at once deposited with the agency; in turn the treasurer deposited it in local banks and started a checking account. Funds could then be drawn only on the approval of vouchers by the authorized officer of the individual organization. The system insured the safety of funds, for each voucher had to pass the scrutiny of the Dean, and the reason for the payment made clear to him. The administration endorsed the bank idea to assist students in learning the best financial methods, rather than because of mistrusting treasurers. The interest on all surplus funds in the gross account was used for the running expenses of the project. The income was soon found to more than care for all necessary printing, bonding, and other incidental costs.

The system went into effect late in May, 1930. By the middle of June when College was over, approximately $800 had been deposited by eleven undergraduate organizations. A year later this working balance had nearly doubled and the number of organizations participating increased to eighteen. On the first of April of the present year nearly $5,000 was held in the Undergraduate Activities Account belonging to the student clubs, and the number of separate permanent accounts had increased to twenty-eight. In addition, every year there are opened for a limited period a number of temporary accounts such as that of the Junior Week Committee, or the freshman class dance. The accounts vary in size considerably, some of the smaller groups having balances of only a few dollars, while the largest, at the present time, is the college year book with over $2,500 to its credit. Upon graduation the balance left in the treasury of any class organization is placed in a separate savings account, and from that time interest accumulates to the class and not to the Undergraduate Activities. Social fraternities are not included in this Undergraduate Activities Account, since these are capably directed by the Alumni in each individual case. It does include, however, a faculty club and several of the organizations of the Women's [*Continued on page 21*]

Men at Work

By JAMES S. TYLER, '34

THE open truck load of collegians that has roared through town every afternoon since late April would have fazed any critic of American education, who happened to be on duty. Clad in cast-off blazers and last year's corduroys, they certainly were not representative of any ordinary extra-curricular activity, and the subdued nature of the gangs, riding on the engine hood and bumpers, protruding from the running board, and crowded into the back, could hardly be associated with a fraternity party. Had the critic followed, he would have been led to Chipman Hill, where they at once set to work grading, hewing, clearing the new college ski-jump and racing courses.

If his curiosity was still unsatisfied with regard to the cause of the unprecedented activity he might have been further disconcerted upon his return to the campus to find smaller groups in the library poring over statistical surveys; others preparing careful reports for departments and administrative offices of the College. In the music studio he would have found students arranging musical scores for future glee club broadcasts. Wandering about campus he would have come upon undergraduate artists immortalizing campus buildings and scenes in pen, charcoal, and pastel.

Washington is responsible for this stimulating activity, for Middlebury has claimed her share of the congressional appropriations under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and the FERA has become a campus by-word. Within a week after official announcement of the legislation, more than a dozen departments of the College had prepared specific projects for the technical approval which followed almost immediately. Several other projects then under consideration have since been approved, while student foremen and time-keepers directed and recorded the labors of over fifty men who registered for this aid.

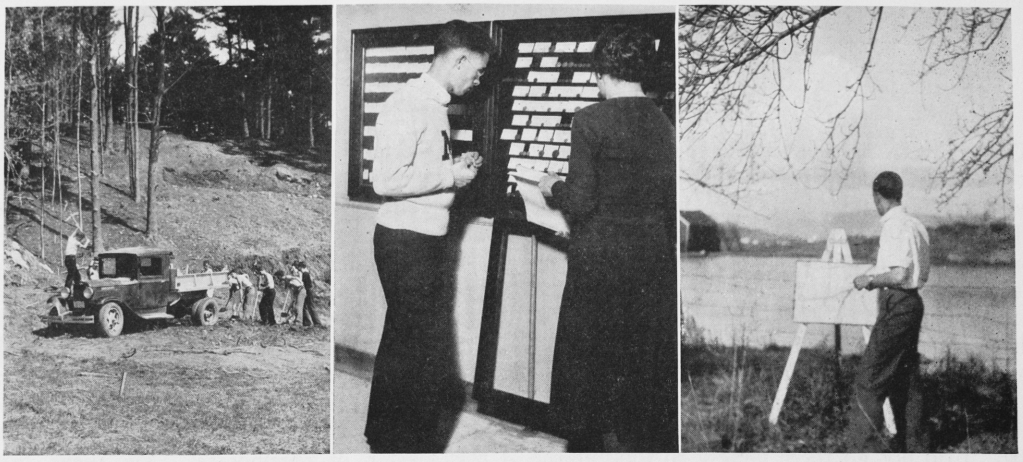
The same general regulations which controlled the FERA program on other campuses were in effect at Middlebury. Three rates of pay were prescribed, depending upon the degree of skill required for the work, with a minimum scale of thirty cents an hour. The work-week was limited to thirty hours, with not more than eight hours a day.

Work on the Chipman Hill ski-jump, abandoned last winter by the mountain club because of labor and financial shortages, has been the major outdoor objective of the entire program. A broad swath was cut out of the wooded west side of the hill and an uneven stretch of terrain below was cleared, sloped, and banked for the landing space. Downhill and slalom courses, winding down through the trees of Chipman, required an equal amount of detailed care and copious perspiration. It was at once apparent when the work began, that its completion was possible only through the provisions of the FERA.

Breadloaf Inn Entrance, Charcoal Executed on FERA Funds

In the interim between the satisfactory conclusion of work on Chipman and the expiration of the present term of the relief funds, June 15, the squads have turned to more local improvements on campus, under the direction of Mr. Walter Weston, superintendent of buildings and grounds.

Clearing houses for both applicants for work and departmental projects have been the offices of Dean Hazeltine and Dean Ross, where research has been organized by



Ski-jump in the making; Organizing the Sheldon Collection of Coins; Artist on Location

the heads of Chemistry, Drawing and Surveying, Economics, Geology and Geography, Mathematics, Physical Education and Sociology, as well as the Registrar, the College Editor, and the Librarian.

Nine students registered with the Economics department compiled a detailed study of employment and occupational trends in Vermont. The historical survey began with the time of the original fort at Brattleboro built in 1734. The workers found invaluable reference sources for the early stages of this study in the *Vermont Recorder*, first issues of which date 1826. This old chronicle reflects stages in the development of the State which were evidently ruled by the clergy in ways temporal and economic as well as spiritual, for nearly all the column space of the journal was devoted to clerical dissertations and missionary reports. The work was indeed educational as well as remunerative.

Spare time of one student was devoted to classifying and organizing a rare old collection of coins, presented to the Library in 1907, shortly before the death of the donor, Henry L. Sheldon, founder of the village museum which bears his name. Over 1,600 coins and medals represent an unbroken line of the rulers of antiquity from the Gracchi to our own St. Gaudens design. Fifty countries' mints originated the coins of the collection, and an interesting reflection of the economic trends of the past is seen in the changing size and weight of the daric, the nummus and the penny, from year to year. The oldest is a tiny, incused metal oval of ancient Aegina, legal tender of 2600 years ago.

Equally significant is the work of the Sociology department, where a detail of men is cataloguing every book in the Library which may be utilized in future social studies, for a private Sociology file. Another group is simplifying the work of the Curriculum Committee by preparing a unique parallel of all the leading colleges in the country, the hours and concentration they assign each required and elective course, and the various solutions each college offers to such problems.

The provisions of the FERA came at a most fortunate time, easing wide-spread burdens carried by the Treasurer's office and the fraternity stewards alike. When every project has been completed, the scores of stringent budgets in the student body will be on a basis considerably more sound.

The words of one of the students at work in the Chipman Hill squad perhaps serve best to illustrate the undergraduate reaction to the entire program. "This FERA raises a big problem—should I play in the interfraternity baseball game this afternoon to help win the cup for the house, or should I report with the rest of the gang on Chipman so we can keep a house to keep the cup in?"

Man Bites Dog

By DR. JOHN W. CHAPMAN, '79

SOLOMON acknowledged that there were four things which were beyond his comprehension. He appears to have overlooked the Hobby, for the way of a hobby with a man is one of those things for which no formula has ever been discovered.

A man thinks he has a hobby. The truth is, that the hobby has the man. I offer a recent personal experience as an illustration of this.

One of the institutions in New York that I like to visit is the Metropolitan Museum of Art. I do not go there merely to look at the pictures and other treasures with which the Museum abounds, but also to let my imagination play around them, to see what will happen.

A year or two ago a stroll into the large section peopled by knights in armor led to a series of events which might have been avoided if I had realized that I was being stalked by a hobby.

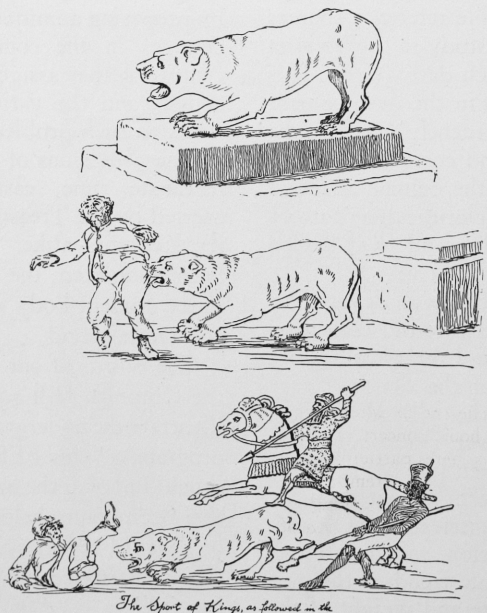
The knights were an interesting group. One of them must have turned away in contempt from some dastardly assailant who shot him in the back. The dent of the bullet was there, plain enough. The mounted knights were especially fascinating. They seemed fairly to exhale the aroma of romance.

I began to pity them as I thought of the contrast between the colorful life of the good old days and the boredom of being condemned to sit forever in rigid postures on the backs of dummy horses. I began to speculate upon the possibility of enlivening their monotonous existence with some of the old spirit of adventure. The idea occurred to me that it would be a fine thing to bring in an outfit of bucking bronchos and let the knights have a little fun breaking them in.

Up to this point my thoughts had been drifting along rather aimlessly, but suddenly they slipped over the edge. A cowboy appeared with a string of broncs and the mischief was done. A rodeo was arranged to take place in the park behind the Museum. A few of the more prominent of the Egyptian kings and deities were invited to be present at an exclusive first presentation. The cowboy was the master of ceremonies. He went with Queen Hat-shepsut, and they occupied a ringside seat.

The affair was a one hundred per cent success. The knights had not had so good a time since they were killed. Some claimed that there was more real sport in broncho busting than there was in a tournament. That started an argument which ended in a free for all and a call for doctors and ambulances. The knights were in their element once more and they were happy.

EBENEZER



The Sport of Kings, as followed in the Metropolitan Museum.

I had been amused to see how true to form they had run, bunching up in front of Hat-shepsut to do their stunts and so on, and I began to perceive that a hobby was compelling me to act as its agent, to bring sunshine into the drab lives of the paintings and statues in the Metropolitan Museum.

I had no intention of disturbing the orderly routine of the institution, but that is exactly what happened. It was not long before a spirit of restlessness began to take possession of the curios.

One of its first manifestations was the break made [*Continued on page 21*]

Campus Motifs

GIFT. Dr. George H. Catlin of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has presented to Middlebury an unusual volume of autographed sermons written by the Reverend Robert Wodrow over two hundred years ago and delivered in Eastwood, Scotland, between 1710 and 1716.

FROLIC. An innovation by way of a Playhouse Frolic was made by the Dramatics Department in March. The novel program included three short farces and entr'act numbers which featured songs from "Fashion," the junior play presented last spring.

FELLOWSHIPS. The 1934 Dutton Fellowships for graduate study in Europe were awarded to Charles N. DuBois of Newbury, Vt., and Dorothy M. Wunner of Rutherford, N. J. DuBois is president of the Undergraduate Association and Miss Wunner is prominent in the English Club and Wig and Pen.

PRIZE SPEAKING. First honors in the Parker Prize Speaking Contest went to Anthony Penele, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; in the Merrill Contest to L. Judson Morhouse, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

COMMENCEMENT CALENDAR

FRIDAY, JUNE 8TH

8:15 p. m. "Outward Bound," Playhouse

SATURDAY, JUNE 9TH

10:00 a. m. Class Day Exercises, Campus
1:00 p. m. Alumni and Alumnae Luncheon, Battell Cottage
2:00 p. m. Meeting of the Associated Alumni, Battell Cottage
2:00 p. m. Meeting of the Alumnae Association, Pearsons Hall
2:30 p. m. Baseball, St. Michael's vs. Middlebury, Porter Field
4:30-6:30 p. m. President's Reception
6:00 p. m. Class Reunion Dinners
7:30-9:00 p. m. Concert by the College Band, Campus
9:00-12:00 p. m. Alumni Informal Dance, Gymnasium
8:45 p. m. "Outward Bound," Playhouse

SUNDAY, JUNE 10TH

10:45 a. m. Baccalaureate Service, Mead Chapel
1:00 p. m. Luncheon, Bread Loaf Inn
5:00 p. m. Twilight Musicale, Mead Chapel
7:00 p. m. Step Singing, Pearsons Hall
8:00 p. m. Fraternity Reunions
8:00 p. m. Informal Reading, Abernethy Library

MONDAY, JUNE 11TH

9:00 a. m. Meeting of Phi Beta Kappa, Old Chapel
10:00 a. m. Procession leaves Old Chapel
10:30 a. m. Commencement Exercises, Congregational Church
1:00 p. m. Commencement Dinner, Gymnasium
9:30 p. m. Senior Ball, Gymnasium

SABBATICALS. Professor John F. Haller, assistant professor of chemistry, and Professor Juan A. Centeno, head of the Spanish Department, will be on sabbatical leave next year. Professor Centeno expects to return for the second semester. Joseph S. Thomas, who taught in the Chemistry Summer School for two years and was a member of the Chemistry Department when Professor Perley C. Voter was absent in 1930-31, will take Professor Haller's place. Matilda A. Romeo, '34, will assist in the Spanish Department.

ORCHESTRA. The largest orchestra in Middlebury music annals presented its annual home concert in Mead Chapel, April 27. Eighty undergraduates participated in one of the most ambitious programs ever attempted at Middlebury. A special feature was the singing of Gounod's "Gallia" by the choir under the direction of Miss Prudence Fish.

LEADERS. Recently elected organization heads include: Blue Key president, Walter Boehm, New York City; Kaleidoscope editor, Jack Steele, Rockaway, N. J.; Basketball captain, Merritt Clonan, Mineville, N. Y.; Interfraternity Council chairman, Harry Emmons, Bradford, Mass.; Women's Student Government Association, president, Virginia Easler, Manchester, N. H.; Hand Book editor, William Carter, Vergennes, Vt.; Women's Athletic Association president, Doris P. Tucker, Worcester, Mass.; Saxonian editor, Elizabeth Higgins, Southbridge, Mass.; Undergraduate president, Walter Boehm, New York City.

JUNIOR WEEK. "Outward Bound," presented by the Dramatic Department at the Playhouse on May 9, opened the 1935 class festivities. At the Interfraternity Variety Show Kappa Delta Rho took first place with "The NRA Comes to Middlebury". Delta Upsilon, which has won the competition for four consecutive years, ranked close second, and Beta Kappa secured honorable mention. During the intermission President Moody presented the Kappa Delta Rho cup to Douglas Jocelyn, Walden, N. Y. The freshmen railroaded the sophomores across the hose line for a thorough soaking in the annual rope pull Friday morning. Dorothy Gray of Katonah, N. Y., was made the 1935 Junior Prom queen.

WRITERS. Successful candidates for the four fellowships offered by the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference are: Lauren Gilfallan, New York City, author of *I Went to Pit College*; Frances Woodward Prentice, Buffalo, N. Y., columnist and fiction writer; Josephine Johnson, Webster Grove, Missouri, poet and novelist; Scott O'Dell, Pomona, California, author of *Woman of Spain*.

The 1934 staff and lecturers will include: Hervey Allen; Julia Peterkin; Walter Prichard Eaton; Gorham Munson; Dorothy Canfield Fisher; John Farrar; and Archibald MacLeish.

DEBATING. A 3-0 decision was given the Middlebury Debating Team after its annual encounter with the University of Vermont. First and second Edwin Winship Lawrence debating prizes were awarded to John Darrow, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Charles Deedman, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Faint But Pursuing

By CHARLOTTE MOODY

THIS is the season when even mowing the lawn seems a more alluring occupation than reading. The publishers, canny fellows, have astutely figured this out for themselves and we will shortly be regaled with the annual spate of "light fiction":—books designed to be read in the hammock while eating apples or falling asleep.

Some good books came out, however, before the silly season started and the object of this column continues to be stuffy no matter how fine the weather. It is well, too, to remember not to *buy* any of the hammock type of book. Sooner or later someone will say "May I look at your books?" and it is awkward to explain that a lot of them were bought to be read on the train but were, unfortunately, not left there. None of the titles referred to herewith can help but bolster your reputation as a litterateur. Some of them will even furnish excellent conversational gambits at dinner parties.

Nijinsky provides as fascinating reading as has been furnished this year. It is the story of an involved and intolerable triangle and the record of a loving heart in addition to a study of dancing in general and the Russian Ballet in particular.

The Native's Return has been hawked about sufficiently to make any further comment redundant. It is the dramatic and often beautiful account of an exile's return to what proved to be far more than his home town.

The Robber Barons, a composite biography of the great American capitalists is an extraordinarily interesting, well written and occasionally rather unnerving book.

The dispassion and detachment of *The Oppermans* raises it above the propagandist (anti-Nazi) class. It is Feuchtwanger at his best.

As for Jeeves, one can only pity those who do not know him. Others will have read this superbly silly affair already, together with all the opera of Mr. Wodehouse.

It is a temptation, at the risk of sounding like required reading for economics, to mention *Rebel America* (Symes and Clement, Harper, $3.00), an admirably written study of social reform in this country; and *The Economy of Abundance* (Stuart Chase, Macmillan, $2.50). Mr. Chase exhibits his usual genius with words and makes economics intelligible to the lay mind—no mean feat. Despite an occasional haemorrhage of statistics, it is Easy Steps for Little Feet.

And Dorothy L. Sayers' *The Nine Tailors* is out. Every connoisseur of detective fiction knows what that means:—that no addict of the genre can afford to miss anything from this author whose murders never turn out to have been perpetrated by great apes, nor the Vicar, nor the police superintendent in charge of the case, nor do they turn out to be accidents; who can baffle the most ingenious and tortuous-minded reader yet do it fairly; who can dispense with props like the body in the library in Chapter One; who can write dialogue that sounds like people talking. She should please not only the Fogey school which maintains that nothing equals Raffles and the more numerous and possibly less discriminating Catch-as-Catch-Can school which only demands excitement. Any Sayers mystery can be read in a hammock, in the bath, on the beach, when becalmed, when bored on a picnic or when sitting quietly in a chair.

SHOPPING LIST

NIJINSKY — Romola Nijinsky
Simon and Schuster ($3.75)
Review: Herald Tribune *Books*, March 25.

THE ROBBER BARONS — Matthew Josephson
Harcourt Brace ($3.50)
Review: New York *Times*, March 4.

THE NATIVE'S RETURN — Louis Adamic
Harper ($2.75)
Review: Herald Tribune *Books*, February 4.

THE OPPERMANS — Lion Feuchtwanger
Viking ($2.50)
Review: *New Yorker*, March 24.

THANK YOU, JEEVES! — P. G. Wodehouse
Little Brown, ($2.00)

The Middlebury College
NEWS LETTER

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATED ALUMNI
AND OF THE
ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE
PUBLISHED BY THE COLLEGE AT
MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT

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THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE PRESS

JUNE, 1934

HISTORY IN THE MAKING

IN some scores of attic pigeon holes, in lower drawers of old alumni bureaus, in the back recesses of grandfather's Governor Winthrop are buried many of the details of Middlebury history. Undergraduate letters written in 1860, disputation programs of 1850, diaries of 1840 if they could be located, would give up invaluable information on the past of the College.

Middlebury is probably the only college in America with as many as one hundred thirty-four years from which to draw its story, that has not a published history. After a number of attempts at its compilation during the past two decades, the work is at last under way. Dusty volumes, so old and forgotten that they have not a single circulation date noted on the inside covers, have been rediscovered in the Library; ancient uncatalogued records have been brought to light; a few letters a century and a quarter old, yellowed documents, long-obsolete periodicals have been found. All are helping to reconstruct the picture of Middlebury undergraduate life in the 1800's.

But these manuscripts furnish only an inkling of others that may long have been out of circulation in other libraries and other homes. It is our confidence that there are files of similar, more fecund material hidden among the keepsakes of alumni that prompts us to make a general appeal for assistance. There can be almost as many interpretations for a college history as for a national history, depending upon the authors and the sources, but the number of possible interpretations is limited commensurately with the number of authentic sources. It is for this reason that we wish to trace down every available fact.

Six chapters of the history are now in first draft form. The episodes begin with the arrival of the first settlers in the district, carry through the log cabin era to the construction of the original college building, recount the early financial struggles, the comparatively rapid growth of the student enrollment under a single man acting as president, dean, and professor, the religious revivals, the building of New College under the supervision of sly Gamaliel Painter. It is not a statistical account, rather a human interest narrative presenting compositely the principal trends, characters, and incidents which lead to the Middlebury of today. Every attempt possible is being made to reconstruct college life of generations past. Undergraduate society, faculty instruction, student thought, religion, interests, classroom and dormitory equipment, are presented against the contemporary background. A single paragraph in many instances may draw from a dozen sources.

To create a clear, accurate picture every type of evidence must be studied, but first that material must be secured. There are at least four points of view to be presented in the account: faculty, administration, student, and town. Facts relating to students are most needed and most interesting. Any material, however unimportant, will be welcomed by the Editor of the *News Letter*, but letters, diaries, suggestions, and possible sources are most sought. To avoid possible duplication, *do not mail manuscripts* without first writing the Editor, describing the material at hand. . . . . To the attic.

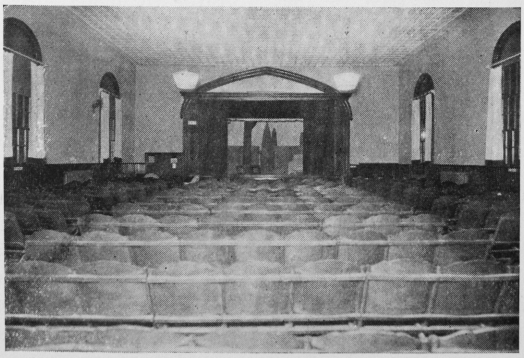
The Purpose of College Dramatics

By ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR V. SPENCER GOODREDS

THE dramatic program at Middlebury has come to be accepted by many as a definite entity with a recognized place in the curriculum, although in some cases it is still considered a concession to the modern trend. The two views will not be definitely reconciled in any college, according to Samuel J. Hume and Lois Foster, co-authors of *Theatre and School*, until "after the school theatre has demonstrated in an unmistakable way that its contribution to the life of the school and to the development of its participants has a definite value."

There is sufficient evidence to justify both of the opinions. They represent the great diversity of forms and varying degrees of development of the educational dramatic program. In support of the first opinion it may be recognized that the strong appeal to the myriad dramatic activity in the schools has resulted in an almost universal welcome of dramatics in the curricula of the progressive schools and colleges of the country. In many instances educators are satisfied that, while an indirect method of education, the activity has a wide usefulness in the mental, emotional, and physical development of students, and no attempt has been made to justify its existence in terms of pedagogy.

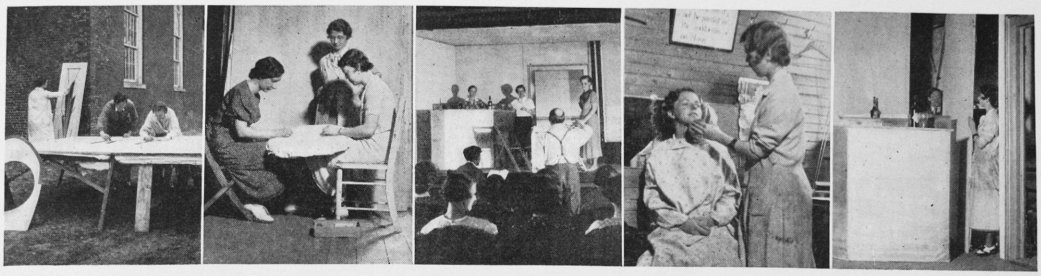
Directors and supervisors of the dramatic program while often possessing a consciousness for the development of the student and evincing a careful discrimination in the selection of dramatic material have not always recognized that the purpose and scope of the school theatre should be determined by educational requirements. Some more conservative administrators while accepting the dramatic program as a harmless recreational activity have a traditional reluctance about recognizing it as a tool of education. Still other authorities are so far blinded to its possibilities in this direction as to accept it only as an entertainment handmaiden to satisfy class and other activities monetary needs. In the last two mentioned situations the ideal of dramatics as an accredited subject in the curriculum is impossible of very early realization.



The Playhouse

With all the dramatic activity in the schools and in spite of numerous instances where its acceptance into the curriculum has been realized the question may still be asked, "What is the true status of the dramatic program as an educational medium?" To justify such a question we have but to recognize that educational dramatics up to the present time has been in an experimental period. No serious or unified attempt has been made to define the purpose and scope of dramatics as a school activity nor to determine its place in the curriculum. The complete literature in the field comprises technical treatises and manuals on "How To Do It" and "What To Do," with little or nothing devoted to "Why Do It."

There has been too great an emphasis upon 'Dramatics for Dramatics' Sake" and too little upon "Dramatics for Education's Sake." Too many individuals, supposedly teachers, in charge of the educational dramatic program, are more concerned about their responsibility as dramatic directors than about their prime concern as teachers, because their programs are designed to emulate and ape the commercial theatre with little or no thought as to educational ideals and objectives. The extra-curricular activity and teaching emphasis have been too much upon "Education in Dramatics" as opposed to the



Designing the Set; Preparing the Props (a life preserver); Rehearsing; Making Up; Breaking the Set, Entr'acts.

healthier or more desired emphasis of "Dramatics in Education."

Some courses have found a place in the curriculum which are lacking in any correlative value with the basic courses of the curriculum and their whole content bespeaks a vocational emphasis. Such a course is for example, "The Theory and Technique of Acting" which is too often included in the curricula of some of our colleges. This course is no more justified in the liberal arts college curriculum than a course in the "Art of Ceramics" or "Mechanical Dentistry." There are technical schools for this specific purpose. Courses which attempt to emphasize vocational training and encourage student interest away from the general curriculum are a serious deterrent to the student's complete educational adjustment which is necessary in effecting the goal of the general curriculum—*the social objective.* The play production course should be primarily arranged as a teaching "methods" course suggesting for future teaching emphasis the essential place of dramatics in the educational program, insofar that it satisfies most of the fundamental aims of education necessary in the complete social adjustment of the individual.

In the liberal arts colleges, a departmental independence is too often manifested. There is a desire to teach dramatics for its own intrinsic worth and not as an educative correlative. Faculty members, college presidents, and high school principals are surprisingly unaware of the nature and value of the dramatic course and the dramatic production as a tool of learning, a means to an end, not an end in itself. If students in their training as dramatic teachers are to have an early consciousness for the principles and objectives of education, the dramatic department of the college must first be recognized as a vital part of the educational scheme and of the curriculum.

One may well ask how this applies to Middlebury. The history of the dramatic program at Middlebury through its extra-curricular and curricular phases has too often developed a false emphasis in relation to the development of the student and true educational purpose. Since its inception in class plays to its establishment as a department the dramatic activity has suffered the obvious transitions of purpose and control. As is true of any activity, the beginning was characterized by lack of educational aim and method and dissipation of effort. These faults persisted with the establishment of a department, and dramatics for dramatics' sake took precedence over the correlation of the dramatic courses with the College curriculum. With no justification even through technical equipment and teaching personnel, an attempt was made to train students in the technical phases of theatre for the professional field. This was a violation of the true purpose of the program in the Liberal Arts College then and would be today, even if technical facilities and teaching staff warranted a department of the professional type, which it does not. The true purpose of the Middlebury Dramatic Department is to train students for the teaching and directing phases of dramatics in the school where social adjustment is the primary object. Beyond this it is to cultivate an appreciation of the best dramatic literature and production.

This philosophy serves as the teaching and production basis to ac- [*Continued on page 21*]

Sports--With Nine New Records

By OTTO W. PROCHAZKA, '35, *Campus* Editor-in-Chief

OLD Man Winter grudgingly pulled out of town sometime late in April, taking among his duffle a worn collection of skis, toboggans, skates, pucks, snowshoes, and basketballs; Hesitatingly, Spring made her entree and the boys began to turn their thoughts with commendable enthusiasm to such business as tossing about shiny horsehide spheres, flapping at bounding and skidding tennis balls with much vigour and varying degrees of acumen, tramping for miles after an uncontrollable golf ball, and puffing ambitiously around a cinder oval. Many applied themselves to these pursuits without being bound by anything but the sheer enjoyment of it all, while others pooled their efforts in organized attempts to operate as teams.

We shall let those who played for play alone go their happy way; let us concern ourselves with the history of those who played as teams to compete with other teams from other sections of the provinces.

To begin with, the trackmen:

Middlebury's track team, beginning the 1934 season with an undefeated record in 1933 to live up to, met with varied fortune. It had its string of victories broken, lost its E. I. C. A. A. championship to Rhode Island, but finally climaxed the season by turning in an inspired performance in the Green Mountain Conference meet to retain its state title. Unexpected losses of veteran performers handicapped the team somewhat, but the development of new stars helped to offset the losses.

The trackmen opened their competition April 28th against R. P. I. at Troy by scoring an easy victory, 80-45. The Panthers took ten firsts, tied for two others, and allowed the Engineers to take but two events. A strong wind kept the performances from being spectacular, Hoxie's 10.2 in the 100 and Cady's 21 ft. 6 in. in the broad jump being outstanding.

May 5th Coach Brown's men played host to the Williams runners and were defeated 72-63 when they could not quite overcome the Purple's strength in the field events. Close competition and some fine marks featured the meet. Mathewson's 24.7 in the low hurdles established a new college record, supplanting his own former standard of 25 seconds; Cady's leap of 22 ft. 3¾ in. wiped Boyd Brown's record of one inch less off the books; and Hoxie's 9.9 performance in the 100 tied "Gil" Smith's Middlebury record set in 1926. Freshman MacFadyen gave indication of great possibilities by running the mile in 4:40.2 without breathing hard.

Journeying to Worcester the following Saturday to defend their Eastern Intercollegiate A. A. championship, the Blue and White gained but 16 points for fourth place. One individual title was salvaged from the ruins, Mathewson turning the trick with a victory in the low hurdles. Three Panther athletes failed to retain their titles: Cady in the broad jump, Sears in the two-mile, and Prochazka in the 220. Hoxie led the team's scoring with second places in both the 100 and the 220.

May 16th the team lost a close decision to the Montreal A. A. A. at the latter's field. The final count was 64-62. A great mile exhibition by MacFadyen featured the meet. The slim freshman lowered the college record to the splendid figures of 4:29 on a chilly windswept day. The old record was 4:34 set by Fred Jones in 1919.

The two-day New England championship meet the following week-end saw Captain Lovell, Mathewson, Hoxie, Forbush, and Cady carry the colors, but no points were scored. All five did exceptionally well, but just failed to score.

In a meet that saw records fly with amazing consistency, the Blue and White retained its state championship at Porter Field May 26th. The team gathered 69 points, with Vermont getting 45 and Norwich 21. Fifteen events were contested, and nine new meet standards were set, with a tenth awaiting sanction by the conference committee. MacFadyen lowered the mile record from 4:37.5 to 4:37.2; Joe Delfausse of Vermont ran the 440 in 50.4 to erase the old mark of 52.4; Rollie Delfausse of Vermont

lowered the 100 yard record from 10.2 to 10 flat; Mathewson broke both the high hurdles and the low hurdles records, doing 15.2 in the highs and 25.4 in the lows; Harwood of Vermont set the two mile at 9:55, the old record being 10:04.6; MacFadyen gathered in his second record of the day by displacing the 2:01.2 standard in the 880 with a brilliant 1:59 performance. All of these running records were set on a track that is none too fast. In the field events McGuire moved his own shot-put record from 43 ft. 1 5-8 in. to 43 ft. 8 in.; Cady improved upon the broad jump record of 21 ft. 4 in. with a leap of 22 ft. 2½ in.

Next, the baseball team:

Unforeseen ill-fortune and a lack of well-balanced experience have combined to give the Panther diamond aggregation a mediocre year. On their first trip to the southward, the nine lost to Union 6-5, tied Upsala 5-5, defeated Panzer 12-8, and then lost to Army, 10-3. Upon their return to the home state, the University of Vermont's team was given a sound 13-3 beating. All looked rosy for the winning of the Conference championship. Then things began to happen. With the giant Barker lost to the pitching corps because of an injured finger, and the seniors harried by comprehensive examinations, hopes for a title went flying. St. Michael's won from the Nelsonians 10-8; Norwich was taken over 7-4; but Vermont administered a 6-5 defeat that killed all chances for the Middlebury team. A disastrous trip to southern New England followed, with the team bowing to Brown, Tufts, Boston College, and Northeastern. A complete crippling of the pitching staff was the chief cause of the drab showing. The hitters functioned with consistent effectiveness, but the fielding fell apart with the pitching.

And the tennis team:

The Blue and White racqueteers have had a respectable year. The sport has never reached major proportions at Middlebury, but interest has been unusually strong in the team this season. Led by Captain Flagg at the number one singles post, LaForce, Rudd, Tierney,John Holmes, and Phil Brown have played some good tennis. The team started the year with an easy victory over Albany state teachers, and then lost a close 4-5 match with Union. A strong Bowdoin aggregation won over Middlebury by the same score, and then St. Lawrence battled the netmen to a 3-3 tie. St. Michael's fell an easy 6-0 victim to the team's chops and drives, and then Springfield gained a 6-3 win with a fine team. Vermont has twice been tied, 3-3.

Captain Flagg, Rudd, and LaForce have borne the brunt of the team's burden, and all have had good seasons.

Finally, golf:

Playing through a five-game schedule that was concentrated in a period of less than two weeks, the Middlebury golf team scored two victories and suffered three defeats.

Captain Leete and his Sarazens opened the season on May 2nd by hanging up a shutout conquest over Union's divot-diggers, six matches to none. Then the Blue and White golfsters lost their sightings and bowed to Colgate 1-5, to Hamilton 2-4, and to the crusading Holy Cross club-swingers 6-0. A commendable 4-2 decision over Boston University's team closed the season.

Supporting Captain Leete during the campaign were the long-driving "Vic" Riccio, last year's captain, freshman Nielson, a golfer of promise, the elongated Evald Olson, and "Lombo" Lombardi, who spent the springtime afternoons alternating between scaling the discus and clubbing the pellet.

The showing of the golf team was neither spectacular nor discouraging. Golf is still in its infancy as an organized sport at Middlebury, and should flourish steadily.

FOOTBALL OUTLOOK

Prospects for next season are the best in years. All of last season's backfield regulars will be back, with reenforcements from a strong freshman eleven. Reid, Jocelyn, and perhaps Riccio will be lost from the line—there is a possibility that the last named will be able to play again—and although these men will not be easy to replace, prospects from the freshman line appear to be capable of satisfactorily doing so. Although Tufts, Williams, and Vermont will surely have powerful teams, things look promising for the co-leaders, "Wally" Boehm and "Dick" Williams, two backs, whose combined weight would just about make one Carnera. They will pilot their team through a six-game schedule that opens September 29th.

WILTWYCK—A VENTURE IN NEIGHBORLINESS

[*Continued from page 5*]

even years. Trained hands were losing their cunning, and the young fellows scarcely knew what it was to be employed.

We had carpenters, plumbers, painters, cabinet makers, masons, electricians, gardeners and men of allied trades. The skillful trained the unskilled, and all turned to the task of making the finely built buildings ready for occupancy, and the gardens ready for vegetables.

On July 1st 200 boys, ranging in age from eight to sixteen, were to arrive as the first party from the hot streets of the city, to roam the hills, swim in the lovely creek, study nature, "camp out," and do those wholesome things that are a boy's right. In spite of so much of God's out of doors lying around unoccupied there are boys in the city whom we have introduced to grass, and have helped to enable to distinguish between a cow and a bear.

The workmen literally "got busy." The Chapel seating 250 was installed in the reception hall of the Mansion. The old carpenter who made the altar and other furnishings found happiness in being able still to practice his fine craft, instead of sitting idle day after day.

A stone cow barn—never used for cows—with ceiling and sidewalls of white tile—was made into a "mess hall." Horse stalls were removed, and another stone barn made into a dormitory; plumbing was installed in a harness room, and soon the huge stone buildings, which looked more like school buildings than barns, were ready for the 200 boys who were to occupy them.

July 1st I stood by the side of a master mason who had been working there for weeks. His "weekly wage" had been about what he used to earn in a day,—for we had many families among whom the money donated must be divided. He received his reward that day as he watched the lads rushing down the hill to explore the charm of the camp so unlike their usual abodes. He and others had made a gift to those boys, and those who would come after them, in return for the gifts that had been made to pay the "relief wages" that went for the care of their own families. Truly a venture in neighborliness for all concerned!

A year has passed since we took possession. During last summer the daily average was 300, and all through the winter 100. About 600 boys, many undernourished or convalescent from severe illness, have found health and "a more abundant life." Nearly 200 men who had just left hospitals where our Society maintains chaplains, or from families under our care, have returned, able to work, many of them saved from years of invalidism. About 200 young fellows, from seventeen to twenty-two years of age, have begun to learn a trade and, being able to try several, have discovered along what lines their likes and capabilities lay. They know now, as they did not before, what is involved in being a carpenter, a machinist, an electrician, a farmer, or any one of a half dozen other occupations. Their ultimate choice will be a wiser one as a result of this experience. The alternative was idleness on the streets of New York.

Subsistence farming is being talked of as an important aid to self help for able bodied men, but the city trained man or boy knows little of life in the country. If he could learn gardening, the care of chickens and pigs, how to cut trees, use carpenter's tools, paint, mix cement, repair automobiles—in short, live off the land, he could practice at least partial subsistence activities and thus care for self and family when he had only part time employment in a factory, as a teacher, or in some other income paying employment. We hope to train city boys to just such activity here at Wiltwyck.

Both men and boys have learned how to live more successfully with others, how to bear their share of the tasks involved in securing a place in which to live and food to eat. They have not only learned to work and live together, but under competent recreation directors how to play together, for there has been ample time provided for play.

Above all, God has seemed nearer to most of them. The wholesome life, the beauty and wonders of nature that surrounded them, which they were helped to realize, and their own Chapel services, suited to their interests, have brought many a boy and young man to a more vital understanding of the young Carpenter, who helped to support His family. Living among men He became poor for our sakes, and by His life revealed God to us all.

THE TOWN

[*Continued from page 7*]

of business been greater. On Main Street alone, there are four chain stores, and although townspeople and faculty have benefited by the better prices, it has, of course, been at the expense of the smaller independent grocers.

Since depression first cast its shadow on the Town, better business methods have made their appearance. Time was when a merchant preferred not to keep a certain variety of cracker in stock because it sold too rapidly and customers were incessantly bothering him with new orders. Another frankly announced to a new client that he had to charge more for services, because he didn't get much trade. That period is past, and the shopper now finds much more metropolitan service at his disposal.

The environs of Middlebury have likewise witnessed many advancements. A roadway to the new tower on top of Chipman Hill opened the park to '97ers in Packards, as well as '37ers with walking sticks. The re-establishing of the German School at Bristol has linked the two towns more closely than they had ever been before. Community House dinners take hundreds of students and faculty to East Middlebury each year. The merger of the Register Company with the Brandon Union last month will bring through the newspapers and printing offices a new friendly relationship. The two towns had already been given something in common with the development of Branbury Beach at Lake Dunmore, a shore front park for the use of the two towns.

In the early years of College history, the Town was acknowledged as the principal censor of the College. The residents had been the main contributors, not only of the buildings but of salaries. It was a parental attitude, commendable and justified in every respect. But changing years have brought beneficiaries and major financial support from outside, and the attitude has completely changed. As in every college town, the residents frequently look with indignation upon undergraduate frivolities, usually with just cause, but less often forgetting the harmless collegiate spirit motivating. The ending of the rah-rah era has brought an end to much of this criticism. Most of the snake dancing and vegetable throwing has been passed on to the High School. Never was town and gown relationship better.

TRACING HISTORY IN TREES

[*Continued from page 8*]

and died on our mountain campus and in other New England forests but the oldest ones now standing are only a few hundred years of age. A recent study of the life histories of these old New England trees, as recorded in their annual rings of wood, has brought out some details which, properly interpreted, tell part of the story of the struggle of the trees to produce a forest. At the same time, the historian may also find in them a background for the activities of the New England people as they struggled to establish themselves in the same region.

In brief, the study has shown that the trees grow more some years than others and that the determining factor is the amount of rainfall during the spring and summer months. The average width of the annual layer of wood is used as a measure of the rate of growth. Rainfall records are obtained from the nearest place with a station and observer. This limits the study to certain forests because of the variations in precipitation due to such factors as altitude and nearness to lakes or mountain ranges. Another limitation is imposed by the fact that weather bureau records for rural sections can seldom be found for years previous to about 1850. Hence, it has been necessary to establish first a correlation between rings and rainfall in recent years and then to show that the growth records of two or more of the old trees can be cross-identified for years before 1850. This means an approximately like response to climatic factors year after year, particularly in seasons marked by such low rainfall that the growth of trees is thereby limited. An abundant supply of water is often registered in the growth record but the drouth years are more dependable for cross-identification purposes because they usually cause narrow rings of wood between wider rings.

These positive correlations between rainfall and growth and between growth rates of individual trees were first established for hemlocks from Wakefield, N. H. Their growth records (in the form of graphs) were then compared with some from Windsor, Vt. where Prof. Douglass of Arizona made some measurements in 1913. Again cross-identification was evident although the forests were 75 miles apart. No rainfall records were available for Windsor but the similar curves of growth rates, with very narrow rings for certain years in both states, made it evident that rainfall during the growing season is the primary factor controlling tree growth in New England.

This is the first successful test of the point for this section of the world. Douglass used the method for the pines of the arid Southwest where water is less plentiful in both soil and air. His dating of the ruins of the Cliff Dwellers in that section was the startling outcome of that work as extended to timbers of the old dwellings. For this part of America it has remained an open question whether the trees are sufficiently controlled by any one climatic factor to permit of identification of individual rings of wood as having been grown in years of known dates. We now believe it possible, at least for the cone-bearing trees.

This study is being continued with sections of old trees from other parts of New England. If suitable stumps can be found in or near the Battell Forest and at the same time near a weather bureau station, analyses will be made of them but at present the nearest material has been located at Fairlee, Vt. Some hemlocks were cut there a few years ago and one of them promises to give a long record of growth.

An outgrowth of this work has been the discovery of the oldest trees known to have grown in New England. Until the Fairlee stump is studied and its rings counted with care, the record for old trees goes to two from Wakefield, N. H. The older one had 356 rings and the other 332. They both started to grow in the 16th century and were good sized saplings when the Pilgrims landed in 1620. Although the diameters of the trunks were 2 feet or more, only 2½ inches had been added since the Civil War. The owner of the Fairlee trees claims that his oldest one started before Columbus landed but until the rings can be counted and checked with a microscope the record must stand at 356 years for a New Hampshire hemlock. An effort will be made this summer to give Vermont whatever benefit there may be from a longer record of an older tree.

The existence of these growth and climatic records for the 17th and 18th centuries may be of interest for what they tell of conditions during Colonial times. To mention a few outstanding points, there were many years which must have been hard on the crops of the pioneers while the trees show that there was also a period of about 45 years (1655-1690) when growing conditions remained far below normal. If the citizens of Salem, Mass., could have known of this they could certainly have attributed it to witchcraft. Moreover, the facts would have justified their beliefs and acts for good times came again as soon as the witches had been removed.

There was another of these long drouths in the 18th century (1730-1755) but its relationship to social and economic conditions is even less evident. Notable drouth years were 1704, 1762-63, 1798-99, 1821, 1853-54, 1876, 1894 and 1913 while apparently good years for trees and crops were 1777, 1789, 1833, 1844, 1874 and 1897. The cold season of 1816, famous as "the year without a summer," did not affect tree growth and this is in accord with the rapid reforestation of New England after the Ice Age when the region was still chilled by the receding ice sheet to the north. Perhaps students of other phases of New England's history will find significance in these records of a period for which we have no other data concerning variations in the well known New England climate.

(The full technical details of this story will appear in a future number of *The Journal of Forestry.*)

BONA FIDE UNDERGRADUATE BANKING

[*Continued from page 9*]

College.

In order to better the progress of all undergraduate organizations, the Dean also acts as the official custodian of all Constitutions and By-Laws, and maintains files of the expense accounts of the various college functions, thus enabling the chairman each year to compare costs of previous committees, facilitating much budget making, and thus doing away with many of the errors which occured before this central machinery was established. During the four years of its existence, students have come more and more to consult concerning their activities and to ask for advice. The feeling of uncertainty concerning the disposition of their treasuries has been cut to a minimum and the financial stability and morale increased tremendously. The students have the advantage of a bank of their own, with someone always at hand with whom they can consult.

The respective treasurers of the Saxonian, Blue Key, the Mountain Club and more than a score of others, are being educated for the more responsible financial posts they may have after college.

MAN BITES DOG

[*Continued from page 12*]

by the Grecian lion. Up to the time of the rodeo this beast had no name. If one wished to buy a photograph of him it was necessary to describe him, or to take some one back into the Grecian section and point him out. Since the rodeo he has been known as Ebenezer. This name was given him with the consent of the ladies who sell the museum photographs. They agreed that it was a pretty name and it saves them a great deal of trouble.

Ebenezer's outrageous assault upon one of the museum attendants is the subject of the accompanying illustrations. It shows what a hobby can do when it gets out of hand. The attack was unexpected and it caused a great commotion in the Museum. In spite of his ferocious appearance, Ebenezer had always been regarded as one of the most even-tempered pieces of statuary in the building. Why did he do it?

A plausible theory has been suggested by "Percy" Wilds, '02. If it is correct it explains nearly everything. Mr. Wilds thinks that Ebenezer is not really a lion, but a black panther. The guard whom he has seized does, in fact, look like a composite U.V.M. man, and the vicious looking individual, posing as Ashur-nasir-pal, is a very thinly disguised Columbia quarter-back. A look at him ought to be enough to convince any one.

It is not necessary or desirable to go into further details regarding the ferment which is taking place in the Museum, but something should be said concerning the attitude of the authorities of the institution.

Singularly enough, they do not appear to be disturbed by the unusual occurrences which have been going on throughout the building. From the custodian at the door to the heads of departments I have met with only courtesy and apparent willingness to encourage me in starting things which must eventually result in a revolt among the curios. Can it be that the officials themselves are glad of the prospect of a little excitement? Who knows?

THE PURPOSE OF COLLEGE DRAMATICS

[*Continued from page 17*]

quaint the prospective teacher with the proper place of the dramatic program in the school and to impress those not so inclined with the cultural value of the drama. With this in mind, the courses of the department have been designed to accomplish these two purposes. A survey of the courses offered may be of interest in this regard. The several courses dealing with dramatic production methods are of specific value in training the future teacher-director while building up a background of discriminating interest through the reading and study of plays. Contemporary Drama falls within the category of the usual cultural courses of the curriculum but has specific supplementary value to those interested in directing, in that it builds up a valuable background of plays useful in production. The Principles of Speech course, while not strictly dramatic in its purpose, is closely correlated with the drama work, deals with the fundamental techniques in preparing and delivering speeches. The practical work in speaking aids the student in developing the personality. The advanced courses at

present deal specifically with more intensive studies in play production, but sufficient opportunity is given the student to pursue advanced study in the allied phases of the work.

Through the combined courses the avowed purpose of the teaching and activity phases of the department has been to train the student along both practical and cultural lines. In this respect the activities of former students in producing school and community plays, or their manifested interest in professional and amateur productions, indicate that we have been fairly successful.

This positive evidence of obtaining such contemplated ends justifies the existence and purpose of this or any course in the liberal arts college. It satisfies the common accepted and often stated purpose of education in the college so well expressed by Everett Dean Martin in his book *The Meaning of a Liberal Education*: "Learning which is discontinued when one leaves school has been for the most part wasted. Education is not cultural unless outside college halls it is a permanent and widespread interest which makes a difference in the tastes and habits of thought of the Community."

(Parts of this article appeared in "Education" for May, 1934.)

A Middlebury Alumnae Bridge Luncheon was held at the Blue Plate Tea Room in West Hartford, Conn., on April 21. The Hartford alumnae have been meeting in this way for the past two years.

Word comes from the Worcester alumnae of two very interesting meetings which that Club has held this past year. The first was a fine Sports Outing and Supper held in a log cabin. Sleds, skiis, and snowshoes were very much in order. The party was arranged by Miss Elfstrom, '27; Mrs. Phinney, '12; and Miss Miriam Barber, '33. The second meeting is reported as follows: "One of the most interesting meetings we ever held was the one held on April 28—our Spring Luncheon, at which Miss Ross brought Middlebury so close to us with her talk and discussion on current topics on campus. Pauline Cross Whitney, '27 had charge of this luncheon, attended by thirty-two alumnae from Worcester and vicinity."

In June the Worcester alumnae plan to hold their annual picnic.

MORE SONS AND DAUGHTERS

The lists of applicants for the entering class in both colleges include the children of a number of alumni and alumnae who evidently wish to carry on the family tradition.

Applicant	*Parents*
Rebecca Abbott	Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Abbott, '05 and '06.
Herbert Avery	John M. Avery, '11
John Chalmers	James A. Chalmers, '09
Carlos Cook	Mrs. Helen Clark Cook, '10 (deceased)
Francis Doody	Mrs. and Mrs. Stephen A. Doody, '11 and '13
Ruth and Winifred Duffield	Edmund T. Duffield, '04
Madge Eddy	Eugene L. Eddy, '08
Leete Elliott	Mrs. Jeffries Leete Elliott, '05
Elizabeth Gates	Mrs. Florence G. Gates, '05
Beulah Hagadorn	Fred M. Hagadorn, ex-'17
Audrey Harmon	Prescott R. Harmon, ex-'11
James Leach	Mrs. and Mrs. Harold D. Leach, '10
Russell Norton	Gideon R. Norton, ex-'09
Susan Pettengill	Samuel B. Pettengill, '08
Nancy Roberts	Percy L. Roberts, '05
Katharine Severance	Mrs. Maude Tucker Severance, '04
Thomas Stafford	Bert L. Stafford, '01

Alumni Personal News and Notes

Edited by THE ALUMNI SECRETARY

1875

JUDGE AND MRS. F. G. SWINNERTON of Rutland, Vt., celebrated their fifty-sixth wedding anniversary on February 20th, having been married in 1879 by REV. E. P. HOOKER, '55 at the Congregational church in Middlebury.

1880

CHARLES A. SWEET. Address: 101 Pepper Avenue, Richmond, Va.

1890

JUDGE BURTON W. NORTON died suddenly on June 11, 1932.

1896

JAMES MOORE, Rochester, N. Y., attorney, died in Ithaca, N. Y., April 11, from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Mrs. Moore (LEILA FRANCES DUSTIN, '03), also injured in the accident, is recovering.

1897

REV. LUTHER A. BROWN, formerly pastor of the Greenwich, N. Y., Methodist Episcopal Church has been granted a leave of absence for this year and will make his home at his Camp Farm, Daisy Lake, Riverbank, Warren Co., N. Y.

1898

HOMER L. SKEELS was re-elected president of the Montpelier and Wells River railroad and the Barre and Chelsea railroad at the meetings of the corporations in April. Address: Montpelier, Vt.

1899

DR. CHARLES N. MCCUEN died March 11 in Haverhill, Mass.
HERMON E. SMITH. Address: 111 East 48 Street, New York City.

1900

SAMUEL B. BOTSFORD, executive vice-president of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, went to London to attend a meeting of Rotary International on March 2nd. Mr. Botsford took a leading part in defining relationships between the international body and the English and Irish Rotarians. He also had a second purpose in going to Europe, that of consulting with various officials in regard to export matters of interest to industries in Buffalo.

1903

CHARLES WHITNEY is president of Whitney & Company, canned salmon brokers. Business Address: 631-634 Pioneer Bldg. Home: 1433 8 Avenue, West, Seattle, Wash.

1904

CLARA M. MARDEN was married April 4, 1933 to Alfred Bushnell. Address: Brattleboro, Vt.

1905

JESSE C. FRENCH is teaching in Alberta. Address: Last Lake, Alberta, Canada.

1909

HARRY L. FRENCH. Address: 706 La Reine Ave., Bradley Beach, N. J.

LEONARD D. SMITH, former superintendent of schools, died at his home in Morrisville, Vt. on March 25.

REV. AND MRS. HERBERT M. HALL were transferred at the last conference of the Methodist churches, from Bloomingdale, N. Y., to Chittenden, Vt.

1911

MARGERY BURDITT of 52 Woodrow St., West Hartford, Conn., won a Ford V-8 car in the Ford Month contest sponsored by Sage-Allen & Co., of Hartford.

1912

MICHAEL J. LAHIFF. Address: 39 Barnard Road, Worcester, Mass.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

1915

PROF. ELBERT C. COLE of the biology department, Williams College, gave a lecture on the subject "Rattlesnakes and Their Dens," which was illustrated by colored slides, in Warner Science Hall, Middlebury on May 18th.

DR. IRVING L. CABOT of Brooklyn, N. Y. was elected April 16 to a fellowship in the American College of Physicians.

1917

WILLIAM SLADE, JR., is superintendent of schools in Glendale, Ohio. Home address: Forest Place, Glendale.

WEBSTER E. MILLER is seeking re-election as State's attorney of Washington county. Address: Montpelier, Vt.

1919

MR. AND MRS. DEXTER H. MEAD are the parents of a son, Charles Hardy, born May 11. Address: 319 Erie St., Oak Park, Ill.

WILLIAM R. CANTY. Residence: 517 Alewife Parkway, New London, Conn.

1920

FREDERICK H. CARPENTIER. Address: P. O. Box 2, Dayton, Ohio.

1921

GEORGE T. WHITMORE, JR. is president of The Ridgewood-Willowick Co., and Cleveland Golf, Inc. Business address: 507 Hanna Building, Cleveland. Home: 16300 S. Moreland Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio.

FRANCES WILEY was married on March 29th to John Henry Snodgrass of Rutherford, N. J. Address: 33 Franklin Place, Rutherford.

PHILIP D. AINES has been appointed Director of Camp Sunrise, Boy Scout Camp, at Benson, Vt.

1922

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE A. COWLES of Derby Line, Vt., are the parents of a son, Gardner Ames, born March 21.

MRS. JOHN N. NORTON (LUCY CALHOUN). Address: Bay Shore Colonial, Apt. 319, Bay Shore Drive, Tampa, Fla.

KENNETH PRESTON was killed April 7 when he jumped from a fast-moving passenger train near his home in Salisbury, Vt.

1923

MRS. H. A. ELBERTH (VIE SYLVIA DOLE). Address: 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MR. AND MRS. MALCOLM ROSS of North Main Street, Rutland, Vt., are the parents of a son, Vincent Andrew, born March 10.

1924

DR. AND MRS. G. H. KLINCK, JR. (FLORENCE NOBLE) of Albany, N. Y., are the parents of a son, Daniel Noble, born March 1st.

DONALD H. CRUIKSHANK, who for the past few years has been employed by the Westchester Lighting Company at Mount Vernon has been made Credit Manager of their White Plains District. Address: 364 Hamilton Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

CYRUS C. PERRY is connected with the law firm of Gleason, McLanahan, Merritt & Ingraham in White Plains, N. Y.

HELEN E. BARKSDALE was married April 28 to Thomas J. Homer, Jr. Address: Sherborn, Mass.

1925

MR. AND MRS. ALOYS P. PAPKE. Address: 3000 W. Capitol Drive, Milwaukee, Wis.

A daughter, Alice Austin, was born March 6 to MR. AND MRS. ENOCH S. CHASE (RUTH COLLINS) of Ferrisburg, Vt.

FRIEDRICH W. SCHULLER. Address: 113 W. Garfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

1926

JAMES S. JACKSON is a member of the staff of the Akron Beacon Journal. Address: 200 Crescent Drive, Akron, Ohio.

FLORENCE M. SMITH is secretary to Dr. Melvin T. Copeland of Harvard Business School. Address: 24 Shepard St., Cambridge, Mass.

EARL A. SAMSON is saleshead with Chase Brass & Copper Co., Vaterbury, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Samson have a son, Earl A. Jr., born September 25. Home Address: 44 Linden St., Waterbury.

DR. WILLIAM B. GROW is in charge of the Northern Maine Sanatorium, Presque Isle, Maine.

CHARLES F. RYAN has been appointed to the office of Assistant United States District Attorney. Mr. Ryan has been United States Commissioner since 1931, from which office he has resigned. He will continue to live in Rutland, Vt.

DR. HAROLD W. R. DOWNEY has opened an office for the practice of Ophthalmology, 1726 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

GEORGE B. DODD. Address: 10 Colony Drive, West; West Orange, N. J.

Announcement of the engagement of Louise Pentz of Beacon, N. Y., to DANA S. HAWTHORNE of Waldoboro, Maine and Stamford, Conn., has been made. Mr. Hawthorne is connected with the law firm of Durey, Pierson & Comley in Stamford.

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR BENEDICT (EDITH CARTMELL) have a daughter, Meredith, born March 2nd.

WILLIAM T. HADE has been elected national secretary-treasurer of Tau Kappa Alpha by the National Council. Mr. Hade is instructor of history at Dwight School, New York City; is founder and secretary of the Long Island Interscholastic Debating Association; vice-president and secretary of the Peoples Cooperative Society; a frequent lecturer; and has been a candidate for legislative office. Address: 403 West 115th Street, New York City.

1927

MR. AND MRS. MERVIN W. MCCUTCHEON of Scranton, Penn., have a son, Mervin Clark, born on March 25th.

GUNHILD ELFSTROM. Address: 4 Silver Street, Worcester, Mass.

HAZEL A. ABBOTT was married May 2nd to Eugene D. Warren of Norway, Maine. Address: 36 Garden St., Hartford, Conn.

1928

REV. AND MRS. FRANK GRIPPIN (HELEN NORTHROP) are the parents of a daughter, Miriam James, born March 23rd. Since May 1st they have been living in Rutland, Vt., where Mr. Grippin is pastor of the Methodist church. Residence: 73 Williams Street.

EDWARD M. FERRY. Address: 28 Francis Place, Hillside, N. J.

WARREN E. STEARNS. Address: 256 Crestwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

HAROLD WHITTEMORE has purchased a home at 5 Marvin Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

1929

DORIS E. COLLINS was married February 23rd to Erwin Wedemann of Ridgewood, N. J. Mr. Wedemann is a manager of the foreign department of R. H. Macy and Company. Address: 512 Ackerman Avenue, Glen Rock, N. J.

MR. AND MRS. A. SPAULDING ROSE (CAROLYN CHAFFIN) have a son, William Edwin, born April 2nd. Address: Red Apple Farm, Athol, Mass.

REV. BRISTOL CHATTERTON is pastor of the Union Church in Pownal, Vt., having been transferred from South Cambridge, N. Y., at the conference of the Methodist churches.

MRS. WILLIAM DUGAN (VIRGINIA MARSHALL). Address: 20 No. Broadway, Apt. H235, White Plains, N. Y.

LUCY GOODING is employed by the Central Bureau of Social Service, Morristown, N. J., as a case worker. Address: 10 DeHart St., Morristown.

MR. AND MRS. M. B. HALLETT (ESTHER RUSHLOW) have a daughter, Martha Ann, born May 30, 1933. Address: Shelburne, Vt.

FRANK DEWITT, JR. is a printing estimator with the Otter Valley Press, Brandon, Vt.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

ALBERT E. WILLIS. Address: Seaview Avenue, Cape Elizabeth, Portland, Maine.

ELLSWORTH N. LAWRENCE was married February 24th to Miss Marjorie Lockhart of Toronto, Canada. Mr. Lawrence opened an office for the practice of law at Chateaugay, N. Y., on January 2nd, and is residing there.

ADA V. FELCH is administrative assistant dietitian in the Memorial Hospital, Worcester, Mass. Address: 119 Belmont St., Worcester.

LEONARD D. RICCIO is representative in Manchester, N. H., for The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Business address: 423 Bell Bldg., Manchester.

MR. AND MRS. CHRISTOPHER WEBBER are the parents of a son, born April 4th. Address: Rutland, Vt.

PIERCE SMITH. Address: 918 No. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

SIGRID A. MANTY. Address: Box 1093, Maynard, Mass.

DAVID R. LOCKARD is assistant manager of a service station for the Standard Oil Co., of New York in Claremont, N. H. Address: 48 School St., Claremont.

MRS. JAMES A. CHURCH (RUTH ALDEN). Address: Beaver Falls, N. Y.

ELEANOR HOLDEN is a salesperson in the drapery department of R. H. White Co., Boston. Address: 16 Harvard St., Natick, Mass.

GILBERT M. SMITH, who is with The Burch Corporation of Crestline, Ohio is located in Bridgeport, Conn. Address: 401 Ellsworth St.

JAMES C. THOMSON was married January 2nd to Miss Fritzi Elizabeth Fischl in Karlsruhe, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson are spending the summer at his home, 167 Fountain St., New Haven, Conn.

1930

CHARLES W. WRIGHT AND MARTHA KINGMAN, '32 were married June 17, 1933. They are living at the Callison Cottage, Lyndon Center, Vt., where Mr. Wright is instructor in the Lyndon Institute.

W. RAYMOND WELLS. Address: 3751 80th St., Jackson Heights, Long Island.

WILLIAM W. HOWE, Address: 301 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

JANETTE LEWIS. Address: 155 Broad St., Y. W. C. A., Hartford, Conn.

MILLARD G. DUBOIS. Address: 21 Linderman Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

GEORGE B. CORT died April 2nd of injuries received in an automobile accident.

1931

WINIFRED WEBSTER was married June 21, 1933 to Carl W. Lewis. Address: Barton, Vt.

GEORGE E. FOOTE is a salesman for the Century Metalcraft Corp., in Boston. Address: 131 Park Drive, Boston, Mass.

LEIGHTON DUFFANY was married April 14 to Elvira Brown of Providence, R. I. They are living in Providence, where Mr. Duffany is manager of a W. T. Grant Company store.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of ROBERT G. CALEF to Miss Dorothy M. Chute of Keene, N. H. The wedding is set for June 23rd in Keene.

ELIZABETH MOYLE. Address: 850 Edgewood Ave., New Haven, Conn.

VIRGINIA BLAND was married June 24, 1933 to Clifford H. Smullen. Mrs. Smullen is with the National Reconstruction Finance Corporation of New York City. Address: 414 E. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUSSELL I. RAYNER has been elected an associate member of the Brown University chapter of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society.

RICHARD M. GORDON AND MAUDE CHASE ex-'34 were married February 14. Mr. Gordon is with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston. Address: 78 Abbott Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

ALBERT V. HANSON is steward at the St. Claire Inn, St. Claire, Mich., which the Treadway chain has taken over this year.

1932

REAMER KLINE is associated with the Colebrook Sentinel and the Border News, having charge of the news, editorials, advertising and circulation of these papers. Address: Colebrook, N. H.

HOWARD POTTER has a position in the research department of the R. &. H. Chemicals department of duPont at Niagara Falls. Address: 612-24th St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ROBERT K. HALL is with the New Rochelle Trust Co., 542 Main St. Residence: 2 Lincoln St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

1933

RALPH N. HUSE is with Filene & Co., Boston. Address: Parlin House, Webster St., Everett, Mass.

CHALMERS DAY has a position with the Naugatuck Chemical Co., in Connecticut.

BARBARA BUTTERFIELD was married March 14th to Fred R. Noyes of Newcastle, N. H. Mrs. Noyes is teaching in Beeman Academy, New Haven, Vt. Home address: 18 Deer St., Rutland, Vt.

HARRY E. WELLS, JR. is with Johns Manville Co., 22 E. 40th St., New York City. Residence: 215 West 23rd St., New York City.

MR. AND MRS. W. G. GOODRICH (BARBARA PERKINS, ex-'35) are the parents of a daughter, Leila, born April 25th.

EVERETT GOULD was ordained at the Congregational Church in East Hardwick, Vt., on March 22nd.

JOHN L. MARSH is employed by the New York Stock Exchange. Address: Y. M. C. A., White Plains, N. Y.

EDWIN J. HENDRIE is assistant manager of the American Loan Co., 109 Church St., New Haven, Conn. Residence: 291 George St., New Haven.

1934

EDWARD W. HEARNE, JR., is assistant manager of the Y. M. C. A. Hotel, 826 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

EZRA BRAINERD, JR., recipient of an honorary LL.D. degree from Middlebury, recently opened a law office at 712-716 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Dr. Brainerd was an interstate commerce commissioner until last December.

PRESIDENT PAUL D. MOODY was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Middlebury Alumni Association of the Washington District which was held May 4 at the Harrington Hotel in Washington, D. C. MR. FREDERICK J. BAILEY, '01, President of the Washington District, was toastmaster. Among the speakers were: Bishop JULIUS W. ATWOOD, '78, Congressman SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL, '08; Congressman CHARLES A. PLUMLEY, and Mr. Charles A. Webb.

FRANCES FROST, ex '28 (MRS. SAMUEL G. STONEY) added last month a fifth volume to her already distinguished series. "Woman of This Earth" is one poem, made up of many short ones. It depicts in six parts six impressions of a woman's life. Lyrically, philosophically, structurally, the work stands superior to any of its forerunners, and is by far the most intellectual. Her publishing career has been relatively so short that time has not been sufficient to estabish her permanent niche among American poets, but she may hold a first place among those who have attended Middlebury.

Were Miss Frost to publish a Collected Works, including only her best poems, undoubtedly she would omit many from her earlier books; not that the early ones were lacking in poetic achievement, but her latest are too far advanced to stand the close comparison. "Hemlock Wall" was published in 1929; the five intervening years have produced both in thought and form uncommon advancement for any poet. Houghton Mifflin are her present publishers.